

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON, Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.*

Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.
C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sued, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Swigert, Frankfort.
John M. Todd, Frankfort.
William Brown, Sec., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cook, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Zolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Danphau, August.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Barksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whiteley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

*NOTE.—The new Auditor, WM. T. SAMUELS, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

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Sept. 14, 1863—by.

By *Bryant*
Commercial College

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete facility, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session. Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Address: THOS. J. BRYANT.

August 12, 1863—3m.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 p. m.

Oct. 30, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Kentucky Legislature.

The following is a list of members elected to the Legislature, as far as heard from, viz:

SENATE.

1st District—J. D. Landrum, Union.
2d District—W. T. Chiles, Union.
3d District—T. W. Hammond, Union.
4th District—N. R. Black, Union.
5th District—W. W. Gardner, Union.
6th District—B. H. Bristow, Union.
7th District—Wm. Anthony, Union.*
8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.*
9th District—John B. Bruner, Union.*
10th District—R. H. Field, Union.*
11th District—Wm. Sampson, Union.
12th District—Geo. Wright, Union.
13th District—J. R. Duncan, Union.
14th District—Wm. B. Read, No-men-or-money.*
15th District—C. T. Worthington, Union.*
16th District—Thos. T. Alexander, Union.
17th District—M. P. Buser, Union.*
18th District—Geo. C. Riffe, Union.*
19th District—Ben. Spaulding, Union.*
20th District—John K. Goodloe, Union.*
21st District—W. C. Whitaker, Union.*
22d District—Asa P. Grover, No-men-or-money.*
23d District—John J. Landrum, Union.
24th District—John F. Fisk, Union.*
25th District—R. T. Baker, Union.*
26th District—Francis L. Cleveland, Union.*
27th District—Jas. T. Robinson, Union.*
28th District—John A. Prall, Union.*
29th District—Jas. H. G. Bush, Union.*
30th District—Wm. S. Bots, Union.*
31st District—M. P. Marshall, Union.*
32d District—Wm. C. Grier, Union.*
33d District—John Power, Union.*
34th District—Theo. T. Garrard, Union.*
35th District—Harrison Cockrell, Union.*
36th District—Milton J. Cook, Union.*
37th District—Gibson Mallory, Union.*
38th District—W. H. Grainger, Union.*
Senators marked thus (*) held over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—J. T. Bramlette, Union.
Allen—John J. Gatewood, Union.
Anderson—John L. Maginnis, Union.
Ballard—Thomas P. Hays, Union.
Bath—Dr. Joshua Barnes, Union.
Boone—W. H. Baker, No-men-or-money.
Bourbon—Richard H. Hanson, Union.
Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns, Union.
Boyle—Joshua F. Bell, Union.
Barren—W. W. Warring, Union.
Bracken—Wm. A. Pepper, Union.
Breathitt and Magoffin—T. B. Cardwell, Union.
Breckinridge—Alf. Allen, Union.
Buttitt—Wm. R. Thompson, Union.
Butler and Edmonson—O. P. Johnson, Union.
Caldwell—Francis Gardner.
Calloway—Dr. John Whitney, Union.
Campbell—Cryus Campbell and Jacob Hawthorne, Union.
Carr—W. M. Fisher, No-men-or-money.
Carter and Rowan—Sebastian Eilfort, Union.
Casey and Russell—John C. Bolin, Union.
Christman—E. A. Brown, Union.
City of Louisville—Messrs. Hugh Irvine, R. A. Hamilton, Thos. A. Marshall, and Jno. M. Delph—all Union.
Clark—Dr. A. S. Allan, Union.
Clay and Owsley—A. J. Herd, Union.
Crittenden—J. L. Hill, Union.
Cumberland and Clinton—J. H. C. Sandidge, Union.
Davies—John S. McFarland, Union.
Estill and Jackson—A. A. Curtis, Union.
Fayette—R. J. Spurr, Union.
Fleming—Dr. Wm. Bell, Union.
Franklin—H. M. Bedford, Union.
Floyd and Johnson—Geo. H. Whitten.
Gallatin—Aaron Gregg, Union.
Garrard—John K. Faulkner, Union.
Grant—E. H. Smith, Union.
Graves—Ed. W. Smith, Union.
Grayson—Caleb Stinson, Union.
Green—John C. Carlile, Union.
Greeneup—Edward F. Dulin, Union.
Hamcock—T. R. Taylor, Union.
Hardin—Saml. B. Thomas, Union.
Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell, Union.
Hart—George T. Wood, Union.
Harrison—A. H. Ward, Union.
Henderson—Wm. R. Kinney, Union.
Henry—J. Pres Sparks, Union.
Hickman and Fulton—F. M. Ray.
Hopkins and Webster—Bradford L. Porter, Union.
Jefferson—Wm. M. Allen, Union.
Jessemin—Geo. S. Shanklin, Union.
Kenton—M. M. Benton and J. C. Sayres, Union.
Knox—James W. Davis, Union.
Larue—N. A. Rapier, Union.
Laurel and Rockcastle—Wm. A. Brooks, Union.
Letcher and Pike—Alex. E. Adams, Union.
Lewis—Perry S. Layton, Union.
Lincoln—Thos. W. Varnon, Union.
Livingston and Lyon—Thos. Lindley, Union.

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14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.
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August 12, 1863—3m.

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On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 p. m.

Oct. 30, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Proclamation of the Governor.

The President's call for 300,000 volunteers, to serve three years or during the war, to fill up the old regiments, makes the allotment to Kentucky of 12,000 to be raised.

This call must be met, either by volunteers, or by draft, at an early day. The 5th of January is set by the President as the time of ordering the draft. This will give time for Congress to repeal the \$300 exemption.

Volunteers will receive the liberal bounty and increased pay offered by the Government; the conscript will not. Volunteers select their own company and regiment—the conscript will be assigned without regard to his wishes. The volunteer will be honored by his companions in arms and by his country—the conscript will not.

Recruiting officers will be detailed from the various regiments and assigned their recruiting posts by the Adjutant General. The proportion due from each county, to equalize the service from the commencement of the war, will be made known by the Adjutant General, and notice thereof given. Each county will be required to furnish its allotment either in volunteers or conscripts.

Recruiting for the twelve months service will cease with the authorities heretofore given, so soon as the regiments forming are filled.

Let no man say he would volunteer if it were for defense of the State or to serve in the State. Facts answer such declarations. For months you have been called on for such service, and failed to respond. This service is now closed to you.

Kentucky now is, and must continue to be, exposed so long as there are rebel armies in the field. Guerrilla raids will cease when the rebel armies are broken up. The only security to your State against invasions and raids, is the destruction of the rebel armies. Were our old regiments full even to the minimum, the days of rebellion would be numbered, and but few. The true defense of your State therefore is by filling the old regiments now in the field. This will give a crushing force, which must soon sweep the rebel armies from the field.

It is better for you, and for the service that you enlist in the old regiments. It secures you from much of the dangers of camp and field, and greatly increases your efficiency as a soldier. These regiments are now historic. They are ennobled by deeds of brave suffering and lofty heroism. Their banners bear inscriptions of living memories. By volunteering you will become a sharer in those living memories and historic glories.

If you would preserve the honorable name of your county, volunteer. If you would not humiliate your noble companions in arms, volunteer. If you would save your homes and State from desolation, and your country from ruin, volunteer. If you would not shame the memory of your fathers, volunteer. Remember that Kentucky has never waited for a draft. Kentucky patriotism is not constrained, but is the voluntary homage of loyalty to the Government of our fathers. It is the inner voice of love to our free institutions, which voluntarily responds to the call for defense of the priceless heritage. Frame no excuses—the call admits of none. Kentucky will meet her allotment. It is noble to meet it voluntarily. Look to the honor of your respective counties—for equality will be enforced.

The defense of your homes, of your State, your Government, your liberties; the vindication of your honor, the veneration for the memories of your fathers; all the cherished hopes of the future, urge you to a prompt, voluntary response to this call to duty. Kentuckians, who will hesitate? We shall see.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Sec'y of State,
Nov. 4, 1863—1y5.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, LEWIS CHAPMAN, under an indictment in the Union Circuit Court, for the murder of Van Austin, made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Chapman, and his delivery to the jailer of Union county within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high, heavy built, light hair, and blue eyes.
Nov. 17th, 1863—wktw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that a negro man named BOB, the property of Thos. Harris, was sentenced to be hung on the 11th of December next, for the murder of Johnson Harris, who has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said BOB, and his delivery to the jailer of Union county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
BOB is about 20 years of age, five feet six inches high, dark color, compactly built, left handed, and weighs about 160 pounds.
Nov. 17, 1863—wktw3m.

COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1½ miles North of Frankfort, on the Owen turnpike road. For particulars apply to
R. C. STEELE,
August 8—tf.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863 by.

J. W. WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
The Prisoners at Richmond—Pleasant Revelations of the Released Surgeons.
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

The following statement by the surgeons just released from the Libby prison, of the treatment of our prisoners at Richmond, will be presented to the War Department tomorrow:

"Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.
 "We, the undersigned surgeons of the U. S. Army, and recently prisoners at Richmond, Va., consider it our duty to publish a few facts that came to our knowledge while we were inmates of the hospital attached to the Libby prison. We enjoyed for several months the daily access to the hospitals where the sick and wounded among our Union soldiers were under treatment. As a result of our observation, we hereby declare our belief that, since the battle of Chickamauga, the number of deaths per diem has averaged full fifty. The prevailing diseases are diarrhea, dysentery, or typhoid pneumonia. Of late the per centage of deaths has greatly increased from causes that have been long at work, as insufficient food, clothing and shelter, combined with that depression of spirits brought so often by long confinement. It may seem almost incredible when we affirm, of our personal knowledge, that in the three hospitals for wounded soldiers, the average mortality is nearly forty per day, and, upon the most reliable testimony, we are forced to believe the deaths in the tobacco factories, and upon the Island, will raise the total mortality among all the Union prisoners to fifty per day, or fifteen hundred monthly.

"The extremely reduced condition of those brought from the Island, argues that hundreds quite sick are left behind, who, with us, would be considered fit subjects for hospital treatment. Such, too, is the fact, as invariably stated by scores we have conversed with from that camp. The same, to a degree, holds true of the prisoners in the city. It would be a reasonable estimate to put the number who are fit subjects for hospitals, but who are refused admittance, at five hundred. One thousand are already under treatment in the three hospitals; and the Confederate surgeons themselves say the number of patients is only limited by the small accommodations provided. Thus we have over ten per cent. of the whole number of the prisoners held classed as sick men, who need the most assiduous and skillful attention; yet, in the matter of rations they are receiving nothing but corn-bread and sweet potatoes. Meat is no longer furnished to any class of our prisoners, except to the few officers in Libby Hospital; and all the sick and well officers and privates are now furnished with a very poor article of corn-bread, in place of wheat bread—an unsuitable diet for hospital patients, prostrated with diarrhea, dysentery, and fever.

"To say nothing of many startling instances of individual suffering, and horrid pictures of death from protracted sickness and semi-starvation, we have had thrust upon our attention, the first demand of the poor creatures from the Island was always for something to eat. Self-respect gone, half clad and covered with vermin and filth, many of them are often beyond all reach of medical skill. In one instance the ambulances brought sixteen to the hospital, and during the night seven of them died. Again eighteen were brought, and eleven of them died in twenty-four hours. At another time fourteen were admitted in a single day, and ten of them died. Judging from what we have ourselves seen and do know, we do not hesitate to say that under a treatment of systematic abuse, neglect, and semi-starvation, the number who are becoming prematurely broken down in their constitutions must be reckoned by thousands. We leave it to others to say what is demanded by this state of things. The Confederate papers in general terms acknowledge the truth of all we have affirmed, but usually close their abusive editorials by declaring that even such treatment is better than the invading Yankee desecres.

"The Examiner in a recent article begrudged the little food the prisoners did receive, and the boxes sent to us from home, and closed by eulogizing the system of semi-starvation and exposure as well calculated to dispose of us. All this is true, and yet the cold weather is hardly commenced. We are horrified when we picture the wholesale misery and death that will come with the biting frosts of winter. Recently several hundred prisoners per day were being removed to Danville, and in two instances we were standing in view of them as their ranks filed past. It was a sad sight to see the attenuated features and pallid faces of men, a few months since robust and in vigorous health. Numbers were without shoes, nearly all without blankets or overcoats and not a man did we see who was well fed and fully clad, but to the credit of the prisoners in Richmond, of all ranks, be it recorded, that, although they have shown heroic fortitude under suffering, and spurning the idea that their Government had forgotten them, have held fast their confidence in the final and speedy success of our cause. In addition to the above statement, we wish to be distinctly understood that the Confederate medical officers connected with the hospitals referred to, Surgeons Wilkins, Simmons and Sobal, and the hospital steward Hollet, are not in any way, as far as our observation has extended, responsible for the state of things existing there, but on the other hand, we are bound in justice to bear testimony to their kindness and the faithful performance of duties with the limited means at their disposal." Signed:

"DAN L. MEEKEN,
 "Surgeon U. S. N.
 "C. T. LINERS,
 "Asst. Surg. 6th Reg't Me. Vols.
 "J. L. BROWN,
 "Asst. Surg. 116th O. V. I.
 "A. M. PARKER,
 "Asst. Surg. 1st Me. Cavalry."

Some of the released surgeons state that before leaving Richmond they saw piles of boxes of provisions lying on the wharf which had apparently been landed there from steamers on the river, and it is hoped, therefore, that these may have been the supplies sent up by the flag of truce steamers to our prisoners, and that instead of having sent them to their own men, as was feared, they have only neglected to distribute them to ours.

"The Pittsburg Commercial says that it has been established by the final report of the Enrolling Board of the district in which that city is situated, that nearly ten per cent. of the male population between 18 and 45 are resident aliens, who have never declared their intention of becoming citizens.

THE SOLDIERS' CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.

CEREMONIES OF DEDICATION.—The Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg was formally dedicated on Thursday last. The President, Secretary Seward, and others made brief addresses, and an oration was delivered by Edward Everett.

Mr. Everett began his address with a description of the honors bestowed by the Athenians upon their heroes who fell in battle; remarking that he felt, as never before, how justly, from the dawn of history to the present time, men have paid the homage of their gratitude and admiration to the memory of those who nobly sacrifice their lives that their fellow-men may live in safety. After recounting at length the history of the three days at Gettysburg, and the events immediately preceding and following the great battles, Mr. Everett proceeded to show the fallacy of the rebel attempts to diminish the magnitude of the disaster which befell Lee's army, and then passed to a consideration of the responsibility of the South for the ravages of the war.

He concluded his brilliant oration with the following beautiful tribute to the illustrious heroes who fell on that memorable day:

"And now, friends, fellow-citizens of Gettysburg and Pennsylvania, and you from other States, let me again invoke your benediction, as we part, on these honored graves. You feel, though the occasion is mournful, that it is good to be here. You feel that it was greatly auspicious for the cause of the country that the men of the East and the men of the West, the men of nineteen sister States, stood, side by side on the perilous ridges of the battle. You now feel it a new bond of union that they shall lie side by side till a clarion louder than that which marshalled them to the combat shall awake their slumbers. God bless the Union! It is dearer to us for the blood of those brave men shed in its defense. The spots on which they stood and fell; these pleasant heights; the fertile plain beneath them; the thriving village whose streets so lately rang with the strange din of war; the fields beyond the ridge where the noble Reynolds yielded the advancing foe at bay, and while he gave up his own life, assured by his forethought and self-sacrifice the triumph of the two succeeding days; the little streams which wind through the hills, on whose banks, in after times, the wondering ploughman will turn up with the rude weapon of savage warfare the fearful missiles of modern artillery; the Seminary Ridge, the Peach Orchard, Cemetery, Culp, and Wolf Hill, Round Top, Little Round Top, humble names, henceforward dear and famous; no lapse of time, no distance of space shall cause you to be forgotten. 'The whole earth,' said Pericles, as he stood over the remains of his fellow citizens who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponnesian war, 'the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men.' All time, he might have added, is the millennium of their glory. Surely I would do no injustice to the other noble achievements of the war which have reflected such honor on both arms of the service and have entitled our attention, the first demand of the poor creatures from the Island was always for something to eat. Self-respect gone, half clad and covered with vermin and filth, many of them are often beyond all reach of medical skill. In one instance the ambulances brought sixteen to the hospital, and during the night seven of them died. Again eighteen were brought, and eleven of them died in twenty-four hours. At another time fourteen were admitted in a single day, and ten of them died. Judging from what we have ourselves seen and do know, we do not hesitate to say that under a treatment of systematic abuse, neglect, and semi-starvation, the number who are becoming prematurely broken down in their constitutions must be reckoned by thousands. We leave it to others to say what is demanded by this state of things. The Confederate papers in general terms acknowledge the truth of all we have affirmed, but usually close their abusive editorials by declaring that even such treatment is better than the invading Yankee desecres.

"The Examiner in a recent article begrudged the little food the prisoners did receive, and the boxes sent to us from home, and closed by eulogizing the system of semi-starvation and exposure as well calculated to dispose of us. All this is true, and yet the cold weather is hardly commenced. We are horrified when we picture the wholesale misery and death that will come with the biting frosts of winter. Recently several hundred prisoners per day were being removed to Danville, and in two instances we were standing in view of them as their ranks filed past. It was a sad sight to see the attenuated features and pallid faces of men, a few months since robust and in vigorous health. Numbers were without shoes, nearly all without blankets or overcoats and not a man did we see who was well fed and fully clad, but to the credit of the prisoners in Richmond, of all ranks, be it recorded, that, although they have shown heroic fortitude under suffering, and spurning the idea that their Government had forgotten them, have held fast their confidence in the final and speedy success of our cause. In addition to the above statement, we wish to be distinctly understood that the Confederate medical officers connected with the hospitals referred to, Surgeons Wilkins, Simmons and Sobal, and the hospital steward Hollet, are not in any way, as far as our observation has extended, responsible for the state of things existing there, but on the other hand, we are bound in justice to bear testimony to their kindness and the faithful performance of duties with the limited means at their disposal." Signed:

"DAN L. MEEKEN,
 "Surgeon U. S. N.
 "C. T. LINERS,
 "Asst. Surg. 6th Reg't Me. Vols.
 "J. L. BROWN,
 "Asst. Surg. 116th O. V. I.
 "A. M. PARKER,
 "Asst. Surg. 1st Me. Cavalry."

Some of the released surgeons state that before leaving Richmond they saw piles of boxes of provisions lying on the wharf which had apparently been landed there from steamers on the river, and it is hoped, therefore, that these may have been the supplies sent up by the flag of truce steamers to our prisoners, and that instead of having sent them to their own men, as was feared, they have only neglected to distribute them to ours.

"The Pittsburg Commercial says that it has been established by the final report of the Enrolling Board of the district in which that city is situated, that nearly ten per cent. of the male population between 18 and 45 are resident aliens, who have never declared their intention of becoming citizens.

"The Cincinnati Times, Nov. 26.
An Important Move.

The fierce and unscrupulous efforts of speculators to realize vast profits by forestalling markets and controlling prices, have at last forced the military authorities to take a most important step. Combinations have been formed by which articles of prime necessity could be kept from the markets, and thus with inflated prices, enormous and extraordinary profits could be made. This was not only oppressive to the Government but to the mass of the people, who are ill able to stand or resist it. Although the harvests were abundant, and everything necessary for comfort and convenience is plenty, the prices have ruled fearfully extravagant, and the famine has been contemplated by the laborer and needy, with apprehension and misgiving. In the article of hay, known to be indispensable for army use, the prices have been held so enormous the Government has been compelled, through its officer, to issue the following order:

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
 FORAGE DEP'T U. S. A.,
 St. Louis, Mo., November 17, 1863.
 The action of speculators has been such that the Government has been compelled to pay extravagant prices for hay, in order to

meet its necessities. Hereafter no more than twenty-five dollars per ton, for good, well baled Timothy Hay, duly inspected, will be paid. If hay does not come forward freely at that price, Government will seize it wherever it is found, send it to St. Louis or Cairo, and deduct the transportation from the above price.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster of the West.
 E. D. CHAPMAN,
 Captain and A. Q. M.

This is the first step, and unquestionably is taken in self-defense. Like the action of the committee of our Council in the matter of coal, a fair remunerative price is allowed, but the exorbitant demands of extortioners have been checked. To fence the Government by every scheme that can be invented and sensibilities of speculators in the remotest degree, if tolerated, the people are sufferers as well as the Government. In the remedy proposed, and of which here is an instance (we endorse it with our whole heart) both the Government and the people will be benefited. As the St. Louis Democrat well observes:

"When speculators find that they will not be allowed to control the market, and that the Government is determined to take what it wants at a reasonable price, a wonderful change in the produce trade will be apparent. Articles will then find the market as they are needed, and at justifiable rates. The chief combination of the speculators is against the Government, and when this is found to be a failure, all other purchasers will reap the benefit.

Speaking of the high prices that have ruled in the face of abundance, the same paper remarks:

"When all the wants of our army and home population are reasonably allowed for, there can be no question of the existence of a considerable surplus in the land. Ordinary causes have not produced present prices. The secret is in the spirit of speculation which is rife in the land. Army contracts have thrown a large surplus of means into the hands of the most grasping speculators in the country, and this is all reinvested with a view to controlling the market, so far as certain staples are concerned. The increase in the prices of these articles has carried all other things in proportion. The result is an artificial market, so far as our home productions are concerned, unjustified by anything in the condition of the country."

No just man can object to the action of the Government in defending itself against the combinations and machinations of "land sharks." It is not to an inflated currency to which we are, and to which they would make us believe we are indebted, but to the determination of those who wield capital to realize rapid fortunes by wringing them from the Government and the people. Hence, the land is filled with "strikes" among the laboring classes, who find it impossible to maintain themselves on former liberal wages, and in the defeat of speculative combinations, they will find the speediest and most certain relief. Again, we say, we endorse the action in regard to hay, and trust it may have general application.

Southern News.

The Baltimore American says:
 From late Southern papers we select the following:

[From the Chattanooga Rebel, Nov. 19.]
A HINT TO MURDER PRISONERS.

It is now pretty well understood that the cartel has been dropped, and no more prisoners are to be exchanged during the war. "The fact is suggestive," says the Richmond Whig. "Our soldiers will remember that capture means imprisonment till the close of the war—perhaps for life. They will remember, also, that Yankee prisoners have to be fed, and that every one sent to Richmond shortens their rations and increases the price of food purchased by their wives and children. We are bound by every obligation of humanity to treat our prisoners well, and the Government will continue to feed them with the best it can afford, even when the price of provisions becomes so enormous that the wives and children of the soldiers will have to be supported by public charity. But what soldier will like to see his own flesh and blood turned into paupers for the sake of pampering Yankees? The more Yankees sent to Richmond, the sooner will our women and children be compelled to beg their daily bread. We do not blame the Yankee Government for its course; everything is fair in war. But we repeat, the fact that no more prisoners are to be exchanged is very suggestive, especially to Southern soldiers, who do not like long years of confinement, and who have families not accustomed to the pangs of hunger or hardships and ignominy of the Poor-house."

[From the Chattanooga Rebel, Nov. 10.]
SUGGESTED ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON.

In view of the fact that the enemy outnumbered us at Chattanooga, and holds positions that cannot be taken from him without losses heavier than we are able to bear, our cotemporary, the Savannah Republican, urges the heavy reinforcement of Lee in Northern Virginia, for an advance upon the Federal Capital. The Republican thinks that with twenty or thirty thousand men added to his present force, he could readily sweep Meade from the face of the earth and take possession of the Federal Capital. Even should he seriously threaten it, the movement would cause a scattering among the forces of Grant, for they are nearest the point of danger, and would be the first to be sent to the rescue. Thus, if we failed to get Washington, we should at least procure the evacuation of Chattanooga, and bring about a restoration of our army in Tennessee to its original advantageous position, if, indeed, it did not enable us to recover the whole of Tennessee and make a demonstration on Kentucky besides.

We coincide in the opinion of our cotemporary, that if unable to drive the enemy away, we can at least give him motives that will compel him to depart for his own safety, with the order for every regiment that can be safely spared from every division of the army, to be hurried forward to General Lee, and thus enable him before winter sets in to advance upon Washington. But it is certain that we are unable to "drive the enemy" before we resort to demonstrations elsewhere to force him from his position? The destruction of Grant's army, or the possession of the Federal Capital might either result in the return of peace. Which ever of these endeavors may, in the good judgement of the military savants of Richmond, be the most practicable, should be speedily begun.

A TALL GIRL.—A girl of seventeen, from the backwoods of Maine, has been engaged to exhibit by Barnum at five dollars a day and expenses paid. The girl is seven feet and three inches high, weighs two hundred pounds, and the length of her hand, from the tip of the finger to the wrist bone, is thirteen inches.

A Singular Country.

A correspondent of the Walla Walla (Washington territory) Statesman, who is a member of the First Oregon Cavalry, writes as follows concerning a country the command passed through last August, lying between Fort Lapwai and the Blackfoot Ferry, across Snake river, or Lewis Fork of the Columbia:

Among the distinguished features of the route from Camas Prairie to this place, the Desert and the great Lava Fields are worthy of particular mention. The road is good, and grass, water and wood plenty for eighty miles, to where we approach the Lava Fields. These are among the wonders of Idaho, the written history of which is by far too voluminous for a newspaper article. I will only give you a meager sketch.

For forty miles the route lies along the base of huge mountains, whose craggy heights are the home of perpetual winter. Following the base of the hills, and pressing up into every little nook and cove is a vast dark line of lava, stretching out from the road southward almost as far as the eye can see—a mass of cinder, cracked and gaping like monster Doom distorted, scaly, sulphuric and abysmal—resembling, I imagine, an abandoned Pandemonium, rusting and wasting from long disuse.

The road is not bad; but winds along between the base of the hills and the margin of that dark expanse, with scarcely room, in places, for a wagon to pass. The waves of cinder form a complete and continuous wall, from five to twenty feet high, and far more insurmountable than were the walls of Jericho or Jerusalem. In appearance, this resembles pot metal; and the wall projects at the top like a rushing billow.

The weather was hot and smoky; the haze that hung over that sombre valley seemed to come up from the smoldering hell beneath. The heat simmered upwards as from a furnace.

Along the verge of the valley, in the leaps of lava, were rattlesnakes, scorpions, horned toads and lizards. Here and there a raven flapped by with its dismal croak, and dwarfed chipmunks twittered along the moldy crevices. I could easily imagine the sound of unearthly groans, the snapping of bats, the hooting of owls and the hollow rattle of dry bones coming up from that truly wonderful valley.

Passing beyond where the mountains seem to have baffled that molten sea in days gone by, the valley becomes broader, and the lava more scattered, being in ridges and detached heaps; yet the scene is scarcely less desolate than before, for there is only sand and sage between the patches and belts of lava. Here is a stretch of twenty miles without water. Winding across the parched and sandy plain, feeling scorched and nervous, suddenly we came upon the breach of a river. I was forcibly reminded of the Styx, and involuntarily looked for the giant who is said to ply the ferry on that most gloomy stream.

It was Lost River, and indeed the name seemed suggestive and appropriate, for it appears without origin or destiny. It is differently named, on the maps, Guidons and Guidons river; but the emigrants know it only as Lost River. It sinks in the vicinity of the "Three Buttes," according to the maps, after flowing for twenty or thirty miles in a direction opposite to the course of Snake River.

Following this river four or five miles, the road bears directly south over a sand plain for forty miles, with no water, except one very small spring ten miles out from the river. This is in every respect a desert. Large tracts on either side of the road are covered with lava of a similar nature to that further west.

MYSTERIOUS DEVELOPMENT.—On the corner of Wall and Front streets, in the city of Jeffersonville, Indiana, stands an ancient brick building, which was used in the olden time as a hotel. Of this building we have heard many romantic tales, and traditions of every hue and character are associated with it by the old citizens of the place. It was once the rendezvous of a desperate class of people, and many dark and bloody crimes are known to have been committed within its walls. Many innocent and unsuspecting girls have been lured to this house and their ruin accomplished, and it is believed that not a few of these unfortunate victims have met with violent deaths by their seducers.

The building is in a very dilapidated condition, but was purchased a few days since by the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, on account of the room it affords for offices. In repairing the building, the workmen took up the old floor, and to their astonishment discovered the remains of several of the young ladies supposed to have been murdered in the house years ago, together with the skeleton of an infant, wrapped in cloth. The remains of the unfortunate creatures have remained, for perhaps, upwards of thirty years beneath the floor of this notorious house, and, until very recently, it has been occupied by different persons during this entire period. The maidens whose skeletons are now exhumed, had they lived, would now be old ladies, and the innocent babe would now be in the meridian of life. In all probability their murderers have ere this passed from earth, and rendered their account to that great tribunal that visits justice upon all who escape the penalty of their crime in this world.—*Lou. Jour.*

General Rosecrans, in his speech at the Railway banquet at Cleveland, illustrated the gallantry of the rank and file in our army by a very amusing incident. "As an evidence of this," says the reporter, "he mentioned a little incident that occurred at the battle of Chickamauga. An officer ran off from the field, when a private of his company snatched up a musket, ran after him, halted him, and brought him back, saying he would be damned if he would be deserted by his officers." Both military and poetical justice requires that these men should be made to exchange ranks. It would have been a very pretty and a very magical stroke if the exchange could have been made on the spot amidst the flash and roar of battle. Partly by such little strokes is the raw material of armies worked up into the thunderbolts of war.—*Lou. Jour.*

We give the following description, for the benefit of his friends or relatives, of the man who was killed at Pleasant Run bridge, on the Madison railroad, by the Jeffersonville train, on the 18th Nov.: Supposed to be about 35 years of age; was of fair complexion, heavy made, and about five feet eight inches high; had a scar on the left side of his head; was dressed in black pants, sky blue jeans coat and vest, and had on a coarse pair of boots. From papers found on his person he was supposed to be David Davis, of Grant county, Ky. He had in his possession \$59.02 in money, and a silver watch valued at \$5.—*Lou. Jour.*

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 6 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!! Tickets from \$1.00 to \$10.00!!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place. Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Box 595, Louisville, Kentucky. Circulars sent free of charge. October 30, 1863-dm.

Stray Notice.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ky.: Taken up as a stray, by James Robinson, a free man of color, living in Bald Knob precinct, on the waters of Elk Creek, about seven miles from Frankfort, one DARK BROWN HORSE, sixteen hands high, with a star in the forehead, a white spot on the left side of the neck near the mane, one small white spot on the withers, shod before, supposed to be seven years old, and valued by the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for Franklin county, at one hundred dollars. Witness my hand this 10th day of November, 1863. GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C. Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY, JAS. M. SAFFELL.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of

Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins;

Plains and Figured Merinos;

Plains and Figured All

Wool Delaines;

And a large variety of other dress goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons;

White Goods, of every description;

Plaid Cottons; Jutes & Linens; Cloths; Cassimeres;

and Vestings; Hats; Caps; Ladies Shoes;

Quennsware; Glassware;

And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

RUGS,

DOOR MATTS,

&c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one.

P. S. We are receiving seasonal goods every week.

Sept. 11, 1863-tf.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Lie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the business, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

R. P. PEPPER.

Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-tf.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50.00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hayes, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 12, 1863-tf.

HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal.

A. G. CAMMAK.

October 7th, 1863-tf.

Gen. Nelson's Funeral!

PERSONS having claims against the Committee of the General Assembly, on the occasion of the funeral of Gen. Nelson, are requested to forward them to the undersigned, to the care of Col. A. G. Hodges, at Frankfort, on or before the 1st of December next.

JOHN W. FINNELL, For Committee.

*Observer, Journal, and Democrat copy 3 times each and charge Commonwealth.

Vacant Lot in South Frankfort

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the vacant lot in South Frankfort in the rear of my residence and opposite the corner of Rev. J. N. Norton's property, one and a half squares from the bridge. A good bargain will be given.

Mrs. GEO. W. TRIPLETT.

Frankfort, August 12th, 1863-tf.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S

WHOLESALE COLUMN!

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY.

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1863.

The name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unencumbered, \$37,963 18

Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 92

Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,968 05

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, \$14,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, 3,500 4,060 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. L. R. R. (G. M. R.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. L. R. R. (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 80,000 82,400 00

N. J. R. & T. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,360 00

Michigan Central R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,000 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water) 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 58,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 26,000 28,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1855) 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,500 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 205,000 209,900 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00

U. S. Treasury Notes, (Aug. 7) 3-10-100, semi-annual interest, 57,300 60,165 00

U. S. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Conn. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 45,600 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, secured interest, 101,530 70

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,000 15,880 00

500 Shares Hartford and N. H. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00

250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' Bk's & Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00

50 Shares Stafford Bk's & Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00

35 Shares Eagle Bk's & Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00

200 Shares Revere Bk's & Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Safety Fund Bk's & Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,300 00

200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S. & St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00

200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

400 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bk's & Phil. Pa., 20,000 22,800 00

40 Shares Etina Bk's & Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S. & Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00

200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,600 00

100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's & Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,900 00

275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750 13,750 00

440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S. & Hartford, Conn., 44,000 51,040 00

500 Shares Hartford Bk's & Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk's & Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,500 00

800 Shares Phoenix Bk's & Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State Bk's & Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00

150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's & Hartford, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00

40 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's & N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00

300 Shares Bk of Am. S. & N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00

800 Shares Broadway Bank S. & N. Y. City, 20,000 32,000 00

800 Shares Butchers & Drovers Bk's & N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares City Bk's & N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00

100 Shares Bank of Comth Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

250 Shares Bk of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,400 00

100 Shares Hanover Bk's & N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's & N. Y. City, 30,000 31,800 00

100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00

200 Shares Market Bk's & N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's & New York City, 30,000 31,800 00	
200 Shares North River Bk's & Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00	
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00	
200 Shares Bk North America S. & N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00	
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S. & N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00	
400 Shares Ocean Bk's & New York City, 20,000 20,000 00	
400 Shares Peoples Bk's & New York City, 10,000 10,600 00	
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's & N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00	
400 Shares Union Bank S. & N. Y. City, 20,000 23,600 00	
150 Shares N. Y. L. & N. Y. City, 15,000 31,500 00	
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 20,000 00	
Total assets of Company, \$2,952,248 85	

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.

Losses adjusted and due, None.

Losses unadjusted and not due, \$5,628 83

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 187,107 12

All claims against the Company are paid up, for printing, &c.

Total Liabilities, \$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, ss.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is a bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etina Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a [L.S.] Justice of the Peace in and for said County, this 24 day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the [L.S.] day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.]

That I, J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etina Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1863, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Etina agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.

Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade.

Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton.

M. L. Broadwell, Cynthia, Harrison.

Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas.

Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll.

David R. Murray, Clarksburg, Boone.

Abner G. Davis, Danville, Boyle.

Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin.

Fred. H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon.

John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin.

Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming.

Northrup, Jr., J. J. Georgetown, Scott.

Philip H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson.

H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian.

Stephen Powers, Harrodsburg, Hancock.

James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer.

Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette.

Abner G. Davis, Jr., Lancaster, Barrard.

Fred. B. Morime, Lebanon, Marion.

Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson.

Joseph Broderick, Louisville, Mason.

Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery.

John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine.

Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen.

Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell.

John O'Brien, Owensboro, Davies.

Wm. W. Massey, Paducah, Lincoln.

John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken.

Ignat D. Smith, Richmond, Madison.

Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington.

Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston.

James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby.

Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln.

Dan M. Bowman, Versailles, Woodford.

A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke.

H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin.

July 20-25.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the Jail of the County within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24 day of Sept. A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. Sept. 2, 1863-wt&w3m.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color, Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself ESTER. She is about 56 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C. Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself SALLY. She is about 40 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C. Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BEN. He is about 25 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C. Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MOLLY. She is about 16 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C. Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself LOUISA. She is about 40 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C. Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 8 years old, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C. Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

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NOTICE.